The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

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Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Patent Medicines.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,
Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,
such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, ots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or Vital Principle or Medicinal Roots, Herbs, and Barks, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or insert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, his Bitters is free from the objections urged gainst all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more a d have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to btain a cheaper compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILL,
WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*
PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*
PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I Have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*
Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I become so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will cure every Case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES
Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
Substitute for Mercury Pills.
TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no diseases can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [jan27'71y

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. ROCKE.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. R. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. R. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise,

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., oppsite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

D. R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA
jan. 1'71—ly

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 601 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. may 19,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec16'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep9'70-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.
Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.
B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

A SUPPLEMENT
TO THE BLOOMSBURG ACT OF 4th MARCH, 1870.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted &c., that the town council of Bloomsburg may from time to time levy and impose upon all property and objects of taxation in said town liable to taxation for town purposes, all such taxes as shall be necessary to pay the debts and obligations of the township of Bloom incurred or existing before the organization of said town, but such taxes shall be imposed and levied without regard to the classification of real estate or rates of taxation thereon provided for in the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement, and the same shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes of said town. The said taxes shall be separately levied at such rates as the council in their discretion shall fix, and separate and distinct accounts thereof and of the application of the same shall be kept and published in the annual statements of the town.

SECTION 2. That in municipal elections in the said town of Bloomsburg each voter may distribute his votes unequally among candidates in the several cases mentioned in the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement whenever such distribution shall be possible, and votes so cast shall be counted and allowed in the returns.

SECTION 3. That the map of said town of Bloomsburg now being made by Samuel Neyhard, under the authority of the town council, exhibiting the boundaries, streets, lanes and alleys of said town, shall when completed be submitted for correction and approval to the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county and the same when approved by said court shall be filed of record and thereupon and thenceforth the roads, streets, lanes and alleys set forth on said map shall according to their location thereon be held and taken to be public highways, subject however to the provisions of the fourth section of this act. The said court shall hear and consider any complaint or objection made to it by any citizen of said town or owner of real estate therein, against the correctness of said map or the location of the lines or parts thereof prior to the approval of the same, and may take such order thereon and make all such decrees relating thereto as shall pertain to justice and to the public interests and convenience, and the said court when application shall be made for the approval of said map shall order public notice thereof to be given in at least one newspaper of said town for at least four weeks prior to the next succeeding term of the court and shall defer further action upon such application until the said succeeding term. The said map at all times after the approval of the same by the court and any copy or duplicate thereof whether upon the same or upon a larger or smaller scale duly certified to be true and correct by the clerk of the said court and verified by the court seal, shall be receivable in evidence in any suit, prosecution or proceeding whatsoever in which the same shall be pertinent and shall be held as conclusive evidence of the true location of the boundaries and highways of said town as established at the date of its approval and as prima facia evidence of the situation and boundaries or limits of lots, out lots, farm lands, canal wharves, landings, railroads, buildings and structures of said town at the same time so far as the same shall be set forth, delineated or mentioned on said map.

SECTION 4. All buildings heretofore erected within the lines of highways in said town or projecting thereon shall be permitted to remain in their present locations until the same shall be rebuilt, reconstructed, abandoned or removed by the owners thereof unless the same or necessary parts thereof or the spaces occupied thereby have been or shall be taken for public use upon compensation made according to law, but no re-erection or reconstruction of such buildings shall be lawful which shall intrude upon or be within the limits of such highways as fixed by the town map aforesaid or hereafter laid out and established pursuant to law, nor shall any lapse of time be held to confer upon any persons whatsoever any right of occupancy or title (as against the public) to any ground within the limits of any highway as aforesaid except as provided by this act.

SECTION 5. The corporate officers of said town shall have all the powers conferred upon boroughs or borough officers by the fifth and sixth articles of the second section of the act of third of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, regulating boroughs, in regard to the improvement of side or foot walks upon or along any highway within the built-up parts of said town whenever a majority of the owners of lots along such highway shall apply to the council for the grading, curbing, paving, and guttering of the same; but such application shall be in writing duly signed by said lot owners and be recorded in the minutes of the council and filed among their records.

The following are the Vth and VIth articles of the 2d section of the act of 1851, referred to in the foregoing, viz:

V. To require and direct the grading, curbing, paving, and guttering of the side or foot-walks, by the owner or owners of the lots of ground respectively fronting thereon, in accordance with the general regulations prescribed.

VI. To cause the same to be done on failure of the owners thereof, within the time prescribed by the general regulations, and to collect the cost of the work and materials with twenty per centum advance thereon from said owners, as claims are by law recoverable under the provisions of the law relative to mechanics' liens, and the particulars of such labor and materials; the name or names of the actual or reputed owner or owners, as also of the occupier or occupiers of the premises for the time being, shall be set forth in a statement to be filed within thirty days after such expense shall have been incurred.

It is said that Queen Victoria intends to reside for a few weeks every year on her newly purchased Irish estate in county Kildare, with the hope of diminishing, if possible, the hatred of the Saxon, so long displayed by her Irish subjects.

NORWAY.

To successfully delineate the hackneyed charms of Italy, Switzerland, and France; to show us new scenes, novel sights, and new actors on this oft-trodden stage, or else to throw the never new and fascinating drapery of poetry and song over an overdone and unpoetic reality, requires the genius of a Trollope, De Staël, or Hans Andersen. But luckily for the traveler who finds himself sometimes the victim of an attack of *excoethes scribendi*—and what traveler does not?—there are localities that are yet comparatively unknown, where the tourist is yet the exception instead of being the rule, and where the red-covered guide-books have not yet permeated and brought down to mere matter-of-fact every interesting historical relic or "magnificent view." And among these "by-paths of Europe" stands pre-eminent ancient Norway, entitled to the first place, equally by its geographical position, the unequalled boldness of its scenery, and the ancient customs, and among them, the hospitality of its inhabitants.

I shall never forget the friendliness and cordiality with which, upon a recent visit to Norway, I was received and entertained in every household throughout the country where, for a longer or shorter period, I was a guest and an inmate. Nor can I easily forget the many awkward blunders I committed before I became initiated into the fashions and manners of my kind hosts—small sins, through ignorance against the established and time-honored national code of ceremony and behavior. "Do in Rome as Romans do" is a very wise precept, but somewhat difficult to follow when you don't know how the Romans do, but have to wait and learn that first. I had, for instance, no idea that it was the custom in Norway—as also in Denmark and Sweden—to go round after dinner and shake hands with every one present, ladies and gentlemen, finishing off with the host and hostess, and saying to each the Norwegian word, *welbekomme*, which is about equivalent to—may the meal agree with you! At a large dinner party of some two or three hundred guests this hand shaking becomes a serious business and it takes some time and muscle to go through with, and one almost gets hungry and thirsty again by the time it is over. Likewise it is customary in every Norwegian family, in the cities as well as in the country, to say *tak for caffe* after breakfast or lunch; and *tak for the* after supper, at which tea is always served. All children, even grown-up ones with children of their own, always say to the parents *tak for mad* (thanks for the meal) at every meal under the parental roof, or even in their own home if the parents are present. In few countries is filial affection carried to such an extent as in Norway; father and mother are names there only second to and held in less reverence than that of God.

SCANDINAVIAN HOSPITALITY.

The hospitality of the Norwegians is proverbial, particularly in the country places, where the traveller is an always welcome guest. No Norwegian peasant or farmer ever thinks of locking his door at night; to do so would be equivalent to showing distrust to his neighbors, if he has any, and a useless precaution where no human being, save those of his own family, is within twenty or thirty miles of his home. On entering you are immediately welcomed, no matter how inopportune the hour may be, and you are invited to sit down at the table, while the *hummo'r*, or lady of the house, serves up the best that the house affords for your delectation. This consists of some loaves of *flatbrod*, or flat cakes, made of barley-meal, and also a piece of a *kagebrod*, if such is in the house, which is considered a delicacy, and made of rye flour, milk, butter and *gommel ost*, or old cheese, *adlibitum*, to which is perhaps added a piece of reindeer vension or a choice cut of smoked salmon, constitute the rest of the repast, for which no payment is asked, though a couple of *shillings* are generally accepted, if tendered by the traveler or tourist who has appeased his appetite. If you remain over night, the best and most comfortable bed will be offered to you, and clean sheets and bedding put on; but though soft and warm enough, with its dozen of feather pillows and bolsters and layers of heavy home-made blankets, I always found a Norwegian bed extremely uncomfortable, owing to its shortness. The Norwegian peasants have a habit of sleeping in an almost sitting posture, and therefore require but very short bedsteads, rendering it necessary for any one who desires to sleep in the ordinary civilized manner to double himself up like a preserved frog in a spirit-glass. But however short, it is always sufficiently wide, as Norwegian country beds are, on the average, intended for from three to five each. Sometimes it is therefore expedient to place oneself crosswise, instead of lengthwise, and alter the position of the numerous pillows or bolsters, or *dyner*, as they are called, accordingly.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN NORWAY.

As a general thing the Norwegian peasants, both men and women, retire to rest without undressing, merely removing their heavy *wadmel*, or sheepskin jackets, and sometimes the woolen worsted nightcap which forms the usual covering for the head. I often entered a Norwegian *sater*, or farm, in the middle of night, and the occupants of the bed—or the best bed, if there were several—would immediately vacate it and offer it to the guest, themselves retiring to continue their broken rest in the barn or on the floor. On entering a Norwegian country-house the visitor will observe a number of wooden boxes, of all sizes, placed all round the room, and serving, in many instances, also as tables, chairs, sofas, bedstead, etc. They are all painted in gray and glaring colors; a red ground, with blue and yellow stripes, and bouquets in green and pink, seem to be the favorite designs. On each is painted, in large letters, the name of the maker and proprietor, as also the date and year of its manufacture. This is invariably the case, and from these dates it would seem that most of these boxes are very ancient and much valued heirlooms in a Norwegian family. The oldest box I ever saw was a *sater* on Doorefjeld. It was a tremendous affair—fully three feet by six, and four feet high—in which the *budeier*, or girl in charge of the *sater* kept all her Sunday wearing apparel, change of linen, and *flatbrod*, fresh butter and old cheese. It bore the inscription. "Gunhilde Olufs dotter. A. D. 1711," and was accordingly more than a century and a half old. In these boxes, which serve the purposes of the bureaux and chiffonieres of less secluded (though not by any means more civilized) countries, are kept the holiday dresses, table-linen, extra-linen and homespun cloth, and also the silver spoons and saved-up "*specier*" of the whole family, and it must be indeed a grand occasion when any of their boxes are opened and their contents displayed.

HOME LABORS.

Hardly a Norwegian farmhouse is without an immense old-fashioned loom, upon which all the cloth and linen used in the family is woven. Tailors and shoemakers are unknown in rural Norway, every article of wearing apparel being made at home, from the raising of the flax and clipping of the sheep, to the last stitch of extra embroidery and the finishing spangle of a bridal outfit. In a corner of the shelf will be invariably found the tools and utensils for shoemaking, which are in steady request during the long winter evenings when new shoes are made for the whole household, and the old and worn-out ones repaired. If there is no more of this work to be done, carving in wood is resorted to to kill time, and in this art the Norwegians are wonderfully proficient, equaling the peasantry of Tyrol and the Black Forest, whose carvings are known and for sale all over the world. Every man always carries a short knife in a sheath attached to his belt, and the wooden handle of his *totteknie* is often a perfect specimen in the art of beautiful and original carving. Wooden spoons, tankards, bowls, walking sticks and boxes of all kinds are in this way manufactured, many of which are bought as *souvenirs* by the tourists or sportsmen who visit the country districts.

COSTUME.

The national dress of the Norwegians is very peculiar, but differs considerably in the various *sogu* or districts. Probably the most picturesque is that worn in the Bergen district, which consists, for the men, of a smart, short jacket, made of dark-blue woolen stuff, or of white wadmel, and is profusely adorned in front with bright-silver buttons of the size and weight of a half-dollar; red or blue waistcoat, dark knee-breeches, gaily colored woolen stockings, and immense and clumsy shoes with silver or brass buckles; the whole person finished off on top with a red worsted night-cap, from which hangs a blue or yellow tassel. The women wear a black or pepper-and-salt-colored woolen jacket, faced with a red and green binding; a bright-red boddice, blue or scarlet petticoat, and a small linen apron, bound with ribbon to match the jacket. Ear-rings are seldom met with, but large silver filagree brooces and huge chains and medals of the same metal, are always worn by the women on festive occasions. Less tasteful is the dress worn in Guldbrandsdalen (one of the largest and most fertile valleys in Norway), which consists of a swallow-tail coat of dark stuff with gilt or brass buttons, leather trousers and red night-cap for the men; and an ungainly robe, very short in the waist, for the women, who cover the head and their luxuriant golden hair under a bright-orange kerchief. this forming the only attractive part of their costume.

Norwegian peasants, with but few exceptions, are inveterate talkers, tobacco-chewers and expectorators; habits that, in some respects, are rather somewhat of a drawback to their hospitality. Your name, age, birthplace, destination, object in visiting the country, opinion of it, calling, circumstances, and family ties, seem all to be of special interest to your kind country host, and are minutely inquired into; besides which your servant is interviewed and quizzed in such a manner as only Norwegian country-folks can do it. But in return you are offered a hearty welcome, and every facility during your sojourn among the mountains or *fields*, and you will be told without reserve where and how to catch the best trout, *lyster* (or spear) the finest salmon, shoot the most delicious *ryper* (or mountain grouse), or peradventure fall in with a herd of the much-coveted reindeer. Shooting is free to all in Norway, the only restrictions being in regard to the seasons in which game can be killed, while fishing, on the contrary, is private property, though the right to indulge in this sport is always and cheerfully granted to the foreign or native sportsman who asks permission.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

During my travels in Norway I never came across a man or woman, however old or poor, that could not read, and very few that could not write. Education is compulsory, and schoolmasters, appointed and paid by the government, make regular visits to the distant and out-of-the-way lying localities, and there set up school during a certain term of the year. Though not strictly speaking a church-going people, (owing, perhaps, to the long distances that often have to be traversed in order to reach the house of God,) the Norwegians are eminently an honest, religious people, of few appearances, but with a great deal of candor; who have a helping hand for a neighbor in trouble sooner than a piece of good advice. And this sentiment finds perhaps its best expression in the universal love to the dumb creation of the Norwegian peasant, who would as soon think of maltreating his own kith and kin as his ponies and cattle, which feeling of regard for animals, however low and humble, is perhaps again most happily and appropriately illustrated by the national custom of the Jule-Neg or Christmas Sheaf, the best and weightiest from the barn, which is on Christmas Eve stuck upon a pole in front of every Norwegian farmer's house that the small birds may also participate in the abundance and joy of the anniversary of the birth of Him who was considerate, kind and loving towards all.

LOUIS BAGGE.

Divorced in the Desert

One of the pioneers in California emigration, who went across the plains in '49, tells this story that begins on the journey and has just ended in San Francisco. While the train of which the narrator, now in Nevada, was a member, was encamped at a point on the Humboldt, where the Lessen train intersects the Carson track of travel, he visited the tent of a family consisting of an elderly couple and one child, a daughter of 14 or 15. The old lady was sitting on a pile of blankets under the canvass encouraging a most determined attack of the "sulks," while the masculine head of affairs had planted himself on the wooden tongue, and was sucking his pipe as though he expected to remain there forever.

A single glance developed the difficulty in that little train of one wagon and three persons, and that it had attained a point of quiet desperation beyond the reach of peaceful adjustment. Three days before they had pitched their tent at the forks of the road, and as they could not agree upon the route by which to enter California, there they had remained. The husband had expressed a preference for the Carson road, and the wife for the Lessen, and neither would yield. The wife declared she would remain all winter! the husband said he would be pleased to prolong the sojourn through the summer following.

On the morning of the fourth day the wife broke a sullen silence of thirty-six hours by proposing a division of the property, which consisted of two yoke of oxen, one wagon, camp fur

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1871.

The Coal Troubles.

The coal miners' strike is practically at an end. Everywhere the miners are going to work; either accepting prices and conditions offered by the operators, or leaving those to be settled by local arbitration. In struggles of this kind strikes can never be successful against combined capital, and this will always be so for the simple reason that capital does not eat but men must. The capitalists only lose the interest on their investment—the capital itself does not diminish—and in the end this is generally made up by advanced prices and prompt sales occasioned by scarcity. But men dependent upon labor must use their capital constantly, must eat, and clothe themselves, and pay rents and taxes. When their capital is not in full operation their means of subsistence is gone, and hence the overpowering advantage of capital whenever arranyed against labor hence strikes will always prove abortive when directed against a strong combination of capital. In the recent contest the miners exhibited all the pluck and courage, and endurance and intelligent action, that was necessary to final success, but the want of means to live compeled them to yield. That want will always be in their way when they attempt to force things by strikes.

The miners gave the operators great advantage by demanding control over the works that was unreasonable and insufferable. That demand was condemned by public sentiment as being inimical to success in business, and through this they lost much of public sympathy. No business can be successfully carried on if those who own and conduct it can not employ and discharge whom they please. To take from the employers the power to discriminate in favor of industry and skill, and against laziness, carelessness and incompetency will destroy any business. Merit should and must always have the power to make its value felt and receive its full reward. Judge ELWELL's decision on these points will be of more benefit to the miners in future, if received in the right spirit and acted upon, than all the speeches or arguments they have heard and advice they have received during the strike.

On the general subject there should be some legislation. Railroad companies should not have the power to shut off coal from market whenever it suits their whims or interests to do so. Common carriers who are awarded the monopoly of the business should be compelled to carry at all times, at fair rates and for whoever demands their services. We know whole regions of coal that is kept out of market because the officers of a railroad company happen to be personally interested in rival fields. The public should take this matter in hand and see to it in the election of legislators. Beware of demagogues who try to ride into office on special issues, for these are mercenary, will be bought up by the companies, and never can effect any public good even if they try. Take honest and competent men, with correct views and patriotic purposes, and the end can be accomplished.

We believe that intelligent and unselfish legislation could reach the whole subject embraced in the recent disastrous strike, and forever prevent its recurrence, or the causes for it. But it will require statesmen, and not demagogues, to accomplish this desirable end. The question should be met at a time when there is no special excitement about it and when men's passions are not aroused or immediate interests threatened.

It was an adroit move in the operators to get up an issue between the Miners and the Laborers. If that quarrel can be kept up the operators can whistle at all opposition to their views hereafter. The idea has been practiced upon in much more important matters long ago. When the British government feared united Ireland it granted special favors to a class of them, not for friendship's sake or other benevolent motive, but to arouse the jealousy of the other classes. The result was a perpetual fued between the parties, in which all the powers of both were taxed to watch and counteract each other. Of course divided Ireland wasted its strength in internal dissention and left the British government free to look after other concerns. If a jealousy and rivalry can be established between the miners and the laborers who assist them, each will soon have enough to do to watch the other, and while they are contending with each other the operators can have everything their own way. Let the workingmen beware of this trap and keep their fingers out of it, lest both interests suffer by it.

The miners now having yielded the control of the employment and discharge of workmen, as well as the idea of preventing men from working who desire to do so, and having gone to work in good faith, the operators can best effect permanent peace and good will, and most thoroughly destroy the influence of the active leaders of the strike, by paying liberal wages to the men and dealing generously with them in all things. A want of generosity now on their part would be little else than criminal and would deserve the strongest public reprehension. It is no time now to wreak petty spite or to give place to revengeful ideas. Generosity will make the operators strong with the miners and the public, while an opposite course will only entail weakness and trouble. Let wise councils prevail.

Another Scranton Riot!

On Tuesday, while the Laborers were holding a meeting at Hyde Parke, a suburb of Scranton, they were attacked by women and children of the miners, which of course soon involved the men too. A riot ensued during which shots were fired, stones freely thrown, &c. Several of both sexes were severly wounded, but (although there are contrary reports) probably none were killed or mortally wounded. The military suppressed the riot and quiet is again restored. We incline decidedly to the opinion that the editors of Scranton who so grossly libel the miners and exaggerate every occurence, induce much of the violent feeling there and are therefore to a considerable extent responsible. It is to be regretted that the miners allow themselves to be led into difficulty by them. At all events it is high time that the dignity and power of the law were asserted and all parties held to a just responsibility.

Connecticut Election.

Who was elected Governor of Connecticut at the last election is not yet settled. The "State Canvassers," who according to yankee law are the proper authority to determine the question, declared Gov. ENGLISH, the Democratic candidate, elected by a majority of a very few votes. But the Radical majority of the Legislature, assuming usurped power and fraud to be a higher law, appointed a committee of their own body to ascertain who was elected. The thing was all fixed up, a hundred votes for ENGLISH were abstracted from a New Haven box—or a contract to that effect had been given out. It was announced that a hundred too many had been counted for ENGLISH at that poll, and the Legislative committee proceeded to verify the fact by opening the boxes and counting the votes. To make all things look fair, they required oaths from their Radical friends in possession of the boxes that they had not been out of their possession or tampered with, or their seals in any wise disturbed. But upon examination, lo! the stupid or devilish fellow who had been appointed to abstract ballots had taken out one hundred of those cast for JEWELL, the Republican candidate, instead of those of his opponent, which of course had the effect to increase the majority of ENGLISH to that extent! The consternation of a grave committee of puritannical Radical Yankee cheats at this result may be imagined! The cheating had been done to order, only the wrong tickets abstracted, and the cheaters were cheated in place of the other fellows! The astounded yankee committee has not yet recovered from the shock, but of course something will be worked out to complete the fraud that was determined on.

Let the public have the name of the devil's benefactor who perpetrated that "goak!" "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" commend us to yankee land!

Auditor General.

The Democratic conferees of the 21st Senatorial district elected J. H. ORVIS, Esq., of Centre, and Dr. HOOK, of Perry, delegates to the State Convention with unanimous instructions in favor of Hon. S. T. SHUGART, of Centre county, for Auditor General.

Of the gentleman suggested we can speak from very long acquaintance and intimacy, and from knowledge that can not be mistaken. To a private character without blemish, a political record without spot, he unites ability for such duties that are rarely equalled, firmness and honesty that no pressure could move, unselfish patriotism that would ever look only to the public good, the purest morality and the soundest discretion. We doubt whether a candidate more thoroughly fitted for the place or to whom less objection could be urged, could be found in the State.

Mr. SHUGART was elected to the Senate in 1867 from a Republican district, but was turned out of the seat by clear, undisguised and unbridled corruption—was literally bought out. Had he not declined a canvass for re-election the people would no doubt have sent him back to the Senate by a majority that would not have been disputed.

Mr. SHUGART was for several years connected with the Patent Office in Washington City, and such was his efficiency in that department of the government that he was not only retained by his own party but under several administrations of adverse politics. He has also several times held official position in Centre county. Notwithstanding these facts, he was never a seeker for office and has only accepted when voluntarily tendered to him.

Such a candidate would be an honor and a tower of strength to the party, and such an one only should be nominated at this crisis.

NO TODDY ON ELECTION DAY.—The following bill, having passed both Houses at Harrisburg and received the Governor's approval, has become a law:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person in this commonwealth, whether licensed to sell liquors, or unlicensed, to buy, sell or give away to be used as a drink, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, or any other substances containing alcohol, or any part of any day set apart for to be set apart for any general or special election by the citizens in or within any of the precincts, wards, townships, counties, or other election divisions or districts in the commonwealth.

Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to imprisonment in the proper jail of the proper county for a term of not less than ten days nor more than one hundred days, in the discretion of the court, and shall also in addition to the above be subject to a fine of not less than $20, and not more than $500, in the discretion of the court; provided, That the provisions of this bill shall not be enforced after the election polls are closed in the evening, or the sale of liquor prohibited after that time.

APPORTIONMENT.—Gov. GEARY has permitted the apportionment bill to become a law by holding it ten days without either signing or vetoing it. Such squeamishness might command some sort of respect if the Constitution did not positively require him to sign if he approved it, or return it with his objections if he disapproved. The Governor's course can only be justified on the ground that he could not make up his mind whether he approved or disapproved of the bill. The object of pleasing both sides to the issue will end as all such pusillanimous efforts do, in dissatisfying all.

European News.

Except that the government troops have captured fort d'Issy from the insurgents at Paris, and that Count BISMARK has informed the French that if they do not soon settle their troubles the Prussians will take the matter in hand, there is nothing of importance from Europe. Counter revolutions are constantly attempted in France, and it is evident an overwhelming majority of the people desire the restoration of NAPOLEON.

A Retraction of a Libel.

George Bergner, the proprietor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, has made a complete retraction over his own signature, of all the charges against Judge Black, which appeared in his newspaper. He alleges that the objectionable articles were inserted without his knowledge or consent, and avows his belief that Judge Black was as pure in every office he filled as mortal man could possibly be. We presume the Judge will graciously permit Bergner to go unwhipped after the publication of a retraction which is so complete in every sense of the word.

Manufacture of KuKlux Outrages.

The following gives a wholesome idea of the character of the testimony given before the Ku-klux committees of Congress and also of the manner of getting up outrages:

"If a Northern man comes into our section of the state professing to be a Republican, he is certain to be ostracised and isolated. I have known several gentlemen to come from the North to settle in my town. I have one in mind especially, who appeared to be a very nice, gentlemanly, honorable, enterprising, industrious mechanic. He told me that he could not make his living there; that he would have to leave; that there was great bitterness against him because he was a Republican and from the North. I know another instance, or rather it was told me previous to coming on here. A minister from New York city, the Rev. Mr. Pease, came there and into the Methodist church. The pastor called on him to conclude the services, when several of the congregation got up and left the church, simply because he was a Yankee. That is the state of religious feeling towards those who live in the North."

MR. EDITOR: My attention has recently been called to an extract in your paper of the 13th instant from the testimony of V. S. Lusk, Esq., as given before the Outrage Committee at Washington. In view of the manner in which my name appears in the aforesaid testimony, I feel called upon to make some public expression of my views on the subject in question.

After a careful perusal of the testimony of Mr. Lusk, I regard it, in view of its weakness, and its animus, as only worthy of the contempt of this community.

Judging from the manner in which the questions were propounded to him, it is quite apparent that the spirit of the man was fully comprehended by the committee, as it must be by all who read that testimony.

So far as my observation has extended, I am satisfied that the great *present evil* suffered by the South is, *the proscription of its best citizens, and the consequent result of such a course of legislation*; and that the most tranquilizing and harmonizing measure which Congress could enact would be one removing all political and civil disabilities from those engaged in the late war.

During my residence here my feelings have been not a little chafed at witnessing men *filling offices vital to the interests of the community totally unqualified for the obligations they have assumed.*

I have now been in Asheville nearly sixteen months, and am happy to state that I have neither seen or heard of, neither have I had any reason to suppose the existence here (whatever there may be in other sections of the South) of any such organization as that referred to and affirmed in the aforesaid testimony.

I have never felt greater security, both of person and property, in any community than in this.

I am satisfied that any ill-treatment of a Northern man because of the section from which he came or his peculiar politics would at once be *frowned down by this whole community; and as for violence, that is out of the question.*

Both my family and myself have received as many attentions, and made as many friends here as we probably would, in like circumstances, in any similar community at the North. What little disrespect we have met with has been from sources unworthy of regard, and has scarcely met with any countenance. Individuals or families may make themselves obnoxious here as elsewhere; and the same course of conduct which would secure esteem in a Northern community will do the same here.

No one need be deterred from coming to Asheville or its vicinity, either for health or settlement, or any laudable purpose, for fear of Ku-klux or "social ostracism." A similar course pursued by Northern people coming here, which would secure to a Southern man respect in a Northern community, and invariably secure respect and attention, and all desired Christian and social privileges.

But if they come here to foster dissension and strife, either in the Church or in politics, they will meet with well-merited neglect. L. M. PEASE.

ASHEVILLE, April 15, 1871.

The Ku Klux Conspiracy.

In commenting on the grandiloquent but absurd proclamation of the President on the Ku Klux subject, the Washington *Patriot* says:

It sets out with a bold perversion of truth, by declaring that the necessity for this legislation "is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons, in certain localities, lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflict." This allegation is flatly contradicted by the official reports of the Governors of the Southern States, and by the regular message of the President to Congress in December.

It is notorious here that this whole Ku-klux agitation was fabricated by Morton, Butler, and other conspirators for political effect, and that it was at first opposed by the moderate Republicans of both branches of Congress. And this fact is made clear as day by the events which transpired after the fourth of March. The Committee which waited upon the President to notify him of the organization of Congress were informed that he had no business to recommend. Butler's Ku-klux bill was ignominiously defeated in the house of his friends. The report of the Senate Committee utterly failed to make any impression, and the House, under the lead of Mr. Dawes, passed four distinct resolutions of adjournment. All these acts prove that there was no reason whatever for such legislation as was subsequently adopted.

Meantime, Morton and other enemies of peace were laboring with all their power to induce the President to take the step which he finally adopted, of sending a message to Congress. They concluded that to adjourn without some measure would be to convict themselves as criminal agitators before the country, and to give the Democrats an immense advantage. This was the real motive, added to that of clothing the President with despotic power, which led to the Force bill. Congress adjourned, and the country, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, is more peaceful, and more moral, too, than New England, according to the sickening telegraphic reports which daily burden and soil our columns. So that the whole scene of the pretended "outrages" was confined to Congress.

The proof is overwhelming from every part of the South, through Republican Governors, Northern settlers, and impartial witnesses, including General Sherman, that there is no chronic disorder, no combinations against law, and no insecurity of person or property, which does not exist elsewhere. And the President is well informed of these facts, while he has endeavored to close his ear to the truth, and to accept nothing but the calumnies of corrupt partisans, as testimony for the guide of his official conduct.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* still keeps up its fire on Grant's Force bill. It declares that—

Republican government has not failed in the Southern States. It has had no fair trial. So far as it has been tried at all, the result has been the most astonishing success in history, in allaying passion and cementing peace. The partial amnesty and imperfect autonomy hitherto given to these states, since the war, have done wonders in preventing the universal disorder which so many expected from the social revolution wrought there so recently. These facts encourage the belief that if the Constitution were at once applied to the southern states, in all its extent, putting their whole people precisely on an equality before the laws with all their fellow citizens, order and peace would speedily be re-established throughout the land. But in any case, this is all we can lawfully do for those states; and the attempt to force these blessings upon them by military violence is not only useless in itself, *but is a declaration that in the opinion of Congress popular government is a failure.*

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD recently had his pockets picked of several hundred dollars at the North Central Railroad depot in Philadelphia.

North and West Branch Railroad.

In the Senate, May 2, 1871, Senate bill No. 528, entitled "an act to incorporate the North and West Branch Railroad Company" was reached in its order upon the private calender. The bill was upon its second reading, the question pending being upon an amendment that the road should be constructed by way of the borough of Muncy. The following debate occurred:

Mr. BUCKALEW. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of Senators for a few moments to the only local bill in which I have felt much interest at this session—the only one in which the people of my county feel any considerable degree of interest. This bill is to authorize the construction of a railroad between the valley of Wyoming and the valley of the West Branch—in other words, between Wilkesbarre and Williamsport. The road follows the south side of the river to a point opposite or near the town of Bloomsburg, crosses the river, and following the valley of Little Fishing creek, extends into the valley of the West Branch. In other words, it crosses the dividing ridge between the two rivers at the only point at which a railroad can be conveniently constructed. It is a road some seventy or eighty miles in length, and it will require, of course, an effort to obtain the capital necessary to its construction. Now, what is the object of this road? It is to shorten the line between the North and West Branch about fourteen miles. The road will be built only because it shortens that line of communication between the Wyoming and West Branch valleys. The Senator from Huntingdon [Mr. PETRIKIN] moves to amend to compel this railroad to be constructed by the town of Muncy, because he says he has some town lots there. I have made inquiry, and it is my conviction that this would take the railroad out of its proper line a distance of not less than three miles, and take away the very object of making this road, to wit: to get the shortest possible line between Bloomsburg and Williamsport. The Senator says that is the best route. All I desire is to have the road run where the engineers will put it, where the interests of the road require that it shall be constructed. I am under the impression that this amendment will throttle this bill and defeat the enterprise altogether. I was told in the former debate that we might come back next year and get a supplement; I would rather let the whole project fail until next year. If the Senate are willing to give the people of that region an opportunity to construct their road, let them vote for this bill, which allows the road to be laid over the very best ground that the engineers may find practicable. The road must cross the river through what is technically the town of Bloomsburg, which extends two or three miles along the river. It must cross at that point in order to get into the valley of Little Fishing Creek. I introduced this bill on the twenty-fourth day of January. It went to the Committee on Railroads, and slumbered there some time. I waited and waited, expecting my bill to come back. When I inquired about it, I was told by the Senator from Huntingdon that his brother had written to him to "kill that bill."

Mr. PETRIKIN. I am not on the committee.

Mr. BUCKALEW. I began to get a little importunate, and finally I was told that the bill was lost, and it has never been heard of from that day to this. I then had a new bill prepared, introduced it, and on motion made the Senate instructed the committee to report it. Under that instruction it was reported. It came up and the Senator from Huntingdon objected it off the calendar. And so, from the 24th of January to the beginning of May, this proper, laudable, important bill has been throttled and choked here, because there are some town lots in Muncy. I hope the Senate, under this statement of facts, will conclude that it is about time this bill should pass, and that this amendment should not be put upon it. If the amendment is put upon it, I shall drop the bill.

Mr. PETRIKIN. Mr. Speaker, the zeal which the Senator shows for the passage of the bill, shows that perhaps he, a citizen of Bloomsburg, may have some town lots there that he is as much interested in as I am in my town lots at Muncy. Certainly he has displayed a little more energy and zeal upon this bill than even upon public bills. Even when he gets his measure of cumulative voting before the Senate, he does not display as much zeal as upon this bill. He says the object of this bill is to shorten the route in bringing coal from the Luzerne region to the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, and thence North. He has stated to you that by going to Muncy it will be deviating from a straight line by about three miles, when the contrary is the exact fact, as their own map, made by themselves and brought here into this chamber, shows.

Mr. BUCKALEW. There has been no map made by this company, or anybody concerned in it.

Mr. PETRIKIN. Two gentlemen here representing this N. and W. Branch railroad came to me, and one of them gave me this map, and it has been in my possession ever since. By looking at it you will discover that the road, as laid out, deviates four miles from a straight line, in order to get rid of the town of Muncy. It is said that the object of this bill is to make a short route, and that it will encumber the bill to put another point in it. By reading the bill you will see that instead of asking for a charter to make a road from Wilkesbarre to Williamsport, they carefully put in a provision that it shall run down on the south side of the Susquehanna river, and that it shall go by the way of Bloomsburg and Fishingcreek, thus designating points to suit themselves, and when we ask for another point, they say it will kill the bill. If that is not unfair, I do not know what is. I cannot see why they should have selected that route, a distance of about eighty miles, when they could have selected a great deal shorter route.

I did state, when the bill was up before, why I took some interest in it. It was because I was born and raised in Muncy, and my patrimony, and the little my father left me, is there in town lots. My brother wrote me a letter, and I have numerous letters from other people in that town, asking me to see that Muncy was made a point in the bill, inasmuch as Bloomsburg had been made a point. There is no difficulty at all in making a road by the way of Muncy. These are the facts, as that map shows, and I want every Senator to look at it. If the gentleman will say, that he will strike out of this bill all the points, and give them power to locate a road from Wilkesbarre to Williamsport, I am willing to agree to it, and then the engineers will go on and select the route.

Mr. BUCKALEW said that the map referred to was made by the Muncy Creek railroad company—another road altogether—and they had drawn an imaginary line to Hughesville, and had not laid down the location of Muncy accurately. He did not own any ground in Bloomsburg proper, and neither had nor expected to have any pecuniary interest in the new road. The road was carried down the south side of the river as an unoccupied route, and to obtain southern and western connections, and it was necessary to fix some place for crossing the river, to gain the Little Fishingcreek route. The place fixed in the bill was the proper one. He had talked with many persons from Lycoming county, and they were generally in favor of the road and opposed to the amendment.

Mr. WHITE said he had never voted against a railroad enterprise, and did not intend to; the Senator who introduced this bill had declared that it meets the views of the parties who honestly desire to construct this road, and that the amendment might kill this enterprise; therefore, he would vote against the amendment and for the bill.

Mr. PETRIKIN said there was another road now incorporated for the purpose of covering part of this very ground; it was being surveyed now; this bill was for an antagonistic road, got up, he had no doubt, to defeat the rights of that company.

Mr. DILL. Mr. Speaker, I have to do the Senator from Huntingdon the justice to say that I moved this amendment. I did it because the people of Muncy, like all people in the neighborhood of a proposed railroad, are very anxious to have that railroad reach their borough. I moved the amendment because some of my constituents desired me to do so. I do not wish to embarrass any railroad bill. I want to see all the railroads built that can be. The people I represent are satisfied that this amendment will not kill the bill. I know nothing about the topography of the county, or the correctness of this map. If this map be correct, certainly Muncy would be a more direct line than that now laid down.

Mr. BUCKALEW. That map is utterly incorrect. Nor do I consider this a rival of the other road; they are quite distinct enterprises.

Mr. EVANS thought these amendments were against the policy of the Commonwealth.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. PETRIKIN farther moved to amend by striking out all that part of the bill which fixed the route of the road down the south side of the river from Wilkesbarre and across at or near Bloomsburg and then by way of Little Fishingcreek, so as to leave only Wilkesbarre and Williamsport named as termini of the road. He had no doubt the corporators were friends of the Senator from Columbia, and there was nothing to hinder the engineers from locating the road on the south side of the river.

On the question. Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. PETRIKIN and Mr. BUCKALEW, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brooke, Crawford, Dill and Petrikin—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Buckalew, Dechert, Delamater, Duncan, Evans, Findlay, Graham, Henszey, Kerr, Knight, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Osterhout, Purman, Randall, Rutan, Turner, Warfel, White and Wallace, *Speaker*—26.

So the question was determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, the sixth section was amended.

The bill then passed.

Assembly.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN:

As our county now forms one Legislative District, it is time we should consider who shall represent us in the next Assembly. We have had difficulties enough in agreeing with Montour upon a representative, now let us show our wisdom, when the matter rests up on ourselves, by harmoniously selecting a proper and acceptable man—a man of ability, of integrity, a bold and fearless democrat, one entitled to the suffrage of the party by his fidelity and services in the past. I say a man of ability—one able to speak for our rights and to defend them when attempted to be infringed upon, for the time is past when a yea-and-nay man should represent our enlightened people in framing laws for the government of this great Commonwealth. We want a man of known integrity, so that we may be not party to Legislative corruption, so common in these days.

Sir: I believe the candidate announced in your last issue has all these qualities. He is too well and favorably known in the county and State for me to introduce him to the people. He gallantly defended his country in "the time that tried men's souls." When those who sought her honors, refused to bare their breasts in her defense, he was found at his post prepared for death or victory. Now when there is an opportunity let her show her gratitude, and appreciation of his services. Long and well has he ably advocated the principles of our time-honored Democracy, through the columns of your Journal as its Editor and Proprietor. In every canvass too, who labored with more ardor or effect, not only in this county but throughout the State for the success of the ticket put in nomination? And last fall he was the victim of defeat in the Congressional District at a great loss of time and expense. Of course there were no hopes of success at the time of his nomination but the battle had to be fought and the records show he was the best soldier we had for several years. MERCUR says he would rather make a speech in Congress than run against him again!

Fellow democrats, let us consider the interests of our county and party, and unanimously make Capt. C. B. BROCKWAY the first Representative of Columbia county and she is good for one hundred of an increased majority next October, AN ACTIVE DEMOCRAT.

Centralia, May 2d, 1871.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The steamship Wisconsin took from New York on her last trip to Liverpool over sixty-five tons, or about two million dollars, in silver coin, principally Spanish and Mexican dollars.

The Working People.

In order to correct the misapprehension that prevails in reference to the proper appellation of the organization of the miners in the coal region, we state that the original trade unions were called the "Working Men's Beneficial Associations," and some of them were incorporated by the Courts of Common Pleas of the counties where they were respectively situated, but by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 11, 1870, sixteen of the principal miners and their associates were created into a body politic and corporate in law, under the name of the "General Council of the Miners' and Laborers, Benevolent Association of the State of Pennsylvania," with power to sue and be sued, to purchase, receive and hold lands and tenements, sums of money, and goods, and chattels to be employed for the purposes of the Association. The objects of the Miners' and Laborers' Association are declared to be to raise funds for its members for the assistance of each other when unable from natural or other causes to assist themselves; to care for and furnish with the necessaries of life the destitute widows and orphans of former members; to assist the unwary and dissipated in their attempts to reform, by throwing around them the influence of moral associations; and to protect the interests of the miners and laborers connected with the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The power is conferred upon the Association to organize branch Associations in any sections of Pennsylvania under such regulations as might be prescribed by the laws of the Society, and not conflict with the laws of the Commonwealth. It is stated that the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association is governed by a general council, consisting of one representative for each five thousand members, with a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer. The State is divided into districts under the control of subordinate Councils, and all the officers and members of the Councils are elected by popular vote. Seven members of the General Council form a quorum, and four Trustees, who give bond, constitute a board to collect the dues and transfer them to the treasurer. The initiation fee of each member is ten dollars, and the monthly dues are 75 cents, one-third of which is appropriated to a contingent fund, to be used only in case of emergencies. The membership of the association is reported at 36,000, so that the annual income of the society amounts to $315,000, of which $105,000 is invested for emergencies. In case a member meets with an accident he receives a weekly allowance of $5, and in case of death $50 are paid for funeral expenses. One of the rules provides that no members shall hire or employ any person except he also be a member of the association, under the penalty of $3 for the first, $5 for the second, and of expulsion for the third violation of the regulation.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

JURORS.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* complains bitterly of the absurdity of some of the rules governing the impanneling of jurors, and particularly of the effects of that rule which disqualifies a man for the position of juror who has formed and expressed an opinion. The *Advertiser*, with great severity, argues that the ignoramus who can neither read nor write, or the simpleton who does not understand what he reads, or the half ignoramus, half simpleton, who neither reads nor understands, is esteemed a fit person to pass judgment in cases that involve the most momentous interests of society, while the citizen who has every qualification intelligently and faithfully to judge of such matters, is excluded practically on that account.

SERGEANT BATES, the soldier of the Union army who marched with the stars and stripes through the Southern States a few years ago, to disprove the Radical assertion that it was unsafe for any one to do so, has writen a letter in which he states that when he reached Greensboro, North Carolina, on his travels, he was approached by Governor Holden, on behalf of the Union League, with an offer of $10,000 if he would abandon the march "apparently in disgust" and go home. Bates, though a poor man, declined with indignation, and thus spoiled the Radical little game.

SERIOUS trouble is expected in Chicate county, Arkansas, arising from obnoxious appointments made by Governor Clayton. One of the obnoxious appointees is a white Probate Judge; the other is a colored assessor from Cincinnati. Chicate county has the largest colored population of any district in the State, and should the Governor attempt to force these officials upon the inhabitans an outbreak is probable. The colored appointee is objected to because he is not a resident, and the white one because he supersedes a colored man.

THE decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the right of the United States to tax the salaries of State officers, practically brings the country back to its ancient political moorings. With but a single dissenting voice, the court has declared that "the sovereign powers vested in the State governments by their respective constitutions remain unaltered and unimpaired, except so far as they were granted to the government of the United States."

GENERAL CLUSERET, until lately Dictator in Paris, was a Radical political soldier in this country during the war, serving as aid-de-camp to General Fremont. He edited a Radical paper for a short time, but being unsuccessful both as a soldier and editor, he proceeded to France, where he soon became notorious as one of the most extreme in opposition to the Imperial government, which he plotted to overthrow.

THE joint committee of twenty one appointed by Congress to investigate the condition of the southern States will meet the 17th of May, to decide what programme shall be mapped out that will best serve the purposes of the Republican party. There have been $40,000 already appropriated to the committee and it is estimated that it will take at least $60,000 more.

MR. GREELEY declares that General Grant cannot carry New York. He goes further, and acknowledges that the Radical cannot be named, at the present time, who can. The same may, with truth, be said of a majority of the States of the Union.

I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-klux bills were kept out of congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the southern states to put down all Ku klux or other bands of marauders."—GENERAL SHERMAN.

CANDIDATES.

[The charge for announcing candidates is five dollars cash. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
E. J. McHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE:
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
HIRAM F. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—HAMPTON.—On the 24 inst., by P. C. Wadsworth, Esq., Mr. Samuel W. Smith, of Plymouth, Luzerne county, to Jennie Hampton of Berwick, Columbia county.

SHUGARS—LEIDY.—On the 27th ult., by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. Nathan Shugars, to Miss Hannah J. Leidy, both of Washingtonville, Montour county.

WEAVER—RICE.—On the 7th inst., by Rev. H. J. Millard, at the residence of their bride's father, Mr. John C. Weaver, of Nicholson, Pa., and Miss Addie A. Rice, of Bentson, Pa.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—In Centre on the 8th inst., Miss Sarah E. Campbell, aged 49 years, 3 months and 21 days.

ROBISON—Suddenly on Friday morning, April 7th, 1871, Mr. John Robison, aged 83 years.

He was born in Millin county, he learned the Tanning trade in Hanover, Dauphin Co., came to this county in 1812. He engaged in the mercantile business near Bowman's mill on Fishingcreek; in company with his brother William, they built the Carnahan Tannery at Bloom. In 1814 he was elected captain of the first rifle company composed of several counties. He had the honor of representing this county in the Legislature in 1828. He also was appointed Supervisor of the North Branch Canal by Gov. Wolf, in 1830, since which time he has been living on his farm near Espy in private life. He builded lumber for the first Presbyterian Church built at Bloom over fifty odd years ago. He was a prominent member of the Church in which he was an Elder for more than forty years. He was an energetic man in his church and various pursuits. If he undertook anything he persevered to the end with a will to do. As a father he was kind hearted, he was ever ready to help the poor and needy, to give his hand and a kind word to all. The large concourse of friends and neighbors at his funeral indicated the high estimation in which he was held, and tearful eyes, told how deeply his loss was deplored. Sometime before he was taken sick he made this remark according to the course of natural events I will not be long for this world. His daily prayer was our Father's and the prophets, where are they. We too like a little while will be laid under the clods of the valley. The places that now know us will soon know us no more forever. Thus passed an aged saint to his rest, may that end be peace.

ESPY, PA. H. B.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	75
Oats "	40
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	35
Eggs	16
Tallow	06
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	16 00

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

	BROWN MUSLINS.	
31 inch	Appleton "A," per yard	14
" "	by the bolt	13
" "	Augusta "A," per yard	12½
" "	by the bolt	12
" "	Agawam "F," per yard	10
" "	by the bolt	9½
" "	Exeter "A," per yard	12½
" "	by the bolt	12
27 "	Augusta "A," per yard	10
40 "	Pepperell "E," per yard	15
" "	by the bolt	14
36 "	Pequot "W," per yard	17
10-4 "	" "	37
" "	Monadnock per yard	32
	BLEACH MUSLINS.	
36 inch	Gold coin, per yard	23
" "	by the bolt	22½
" "	Wamsutta, per yard	22½
" "	by the bolt	21
" "	Fruit of the Loom per yard	18
" "	by the bolt	17
" "	Lonsdale, per yard	18
" "	by the bolt	17
" "	Chapman, per yard	16
" "	by the bolt	15
" "	Rochdale, per yard	14
" "	Red Bank, per yard	12½
" "	Green Tag "G," per yard	12½
" "	Hamilton "A," per yard	12½
30 "	Rockville, per yard	10
45 "	Boot "X," per yard	22
45 "	Fruit of the Loom, per yard	25
10-4 "	Monadnock, per yard	34
10-4 "	Pequot, per yard	30
	Check shirtings from	16, 2, 22 & 26
	Stripe Shirtings from	18 @ 23
	TICKINGS.	
36 inch	Minnehaha	25
" "	Conestoga	30
32 "	Wire Twist	20
30 "	Omega "	20
27 "	Lehigh Valley "F"	12½
	PRINTS.	
	Shirting and Mourning	12½
	Cochoe, Merrimack and Sprague	12½
	American, Richmond and Manchester	12½
	Pinks and Purples	12½
	Garners, Mansang and Arnold	8
	Columbian	8
	Wellington	6½
	GINGHAMS.	
	Lancaster	18
	Baird's Scotch	17
	Best	15
	Nonpariel	14½
	DELAINES.	
	Delaines	12½ 15, 18, 20 & 22
	Lawns	12½ 15, 18, 20 & 25
	Pink, Blue and Buff French Lawn	40
	Buff Chinese Grass cloth	20
	Buff Linens for suits	42 @ 50
	Marl Wash Poplins	18
	Philadelphia Poplins, all colors	18
	Red Lion Blue Alpacas 35, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 90 & $1.00	
	Colored Silk Stripe Grenadines	50
	Alexander Kid Gloves	1.25
	" " two buttons	1.75
	SHAWLS.	
	Augusta	$3.00
	Rosalind	3.50
	Sultana (striped and plain centre)	3.75
	Bistori " " "	3.75
	Hero	3.75
	Printed Imitation Paisley	4.00
	Black Lace	$1.50 to $ 2.25
	SKIRTS.	
	Printed Percale	75, $1.25 @ $1.50
	Summer Felt	2.75
	16 Bone, French Wove Corsets	70
	PAPER COLLARS.	
	Dickens (cloth lined)	10
	Ruby " "	20
	Astor " "	25
	PAPER CUFFS.	
	Napier (reversable)	40
	Chromo "	50
	SPOOL COTTON.	
	Alexander Kings, white and colored, 200 yds.	4
	" " " " per doz.	45
	J. & P. Coats, 200 yds.	8
	" " per doz.	90
	Clark's O. N. T. Machine	8 @ 90
	PINS.	
	Adamantine per paper	4
	Needle points " "	6
	Best Needles " "	8
	WHITE GOODS.	
	40 pieces Piques	18 to 50
	Bishop Lawn	40 to 50
	Victoria	25 to 50
	Plain Cambrics	18 to 50
	Stripe and Plaid Cambrics	25 to 50
	45 inch soft finish	45
	Plain Nainsook

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, May 12, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

WESTHAEFFER & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf

Democratic Victory at Williamsport.

The Democracy revolutionized Williamsport at the recent election, by electing their candidate for Mayor, who takes the place of a radical. So we go!

TOWN MATTERS.—On the first page we publish a bill which recently passed the Senate in reference to the Town of Bloomsburg. It will no doubt also pass the House and become a law. This bill confers new powers and duties upon the Council which may be efficiently exercised for the public good, or may be neglected and therefore prove useless. Town Councils are official dignitaries and bodies politic that are often useful, as often indifferent, and sometimes a nuisance. The condition of the streets and pavements (and want of the latter in many instances) would indicate that the honorable Council of the Town of Bloomsburg had not done all the good that such bodies are or ought to be capable of, but this may have been for want of power rather than of disposition or public spirit. If the former, then the want is supplied by the act now published. This town is most beautifully and pleasantly situated and good side walks would add much to the ordinary pleasures of its people. As they are they are broken, patched, irregular, uneven and disconnected. With their proper improvement on Second, Market, Centre and Iron Streets, and their construction along the entire length of 5th Avenue, the great town want of pleasant promenades would be amply supplied, and Bloomsburg would at once become one of the most pleasant towns in the State. These improvements would impel others and the people themselves would soon be surprised at their extent. All property would become more desirable and more valuable, strangers would be attracted to the town to settle in and enlarge it and increase its business, and a great impetus would be given to its prosperity. All board walks ought to be torn up and prohibited, as a first class nuisance, engenderers of filth, disease and discomfort. Fifth Avenue can be made a splendid promenade by slight grading and proper paving and the whole town ought to feel an interest in accomplishing it. It is hoped our authorities will take earnest hold of the matter and accomplish it.

At the recent term of Court, the report of the viewers to fix a valuation upon the Foundary of SHARPLESS & HARMAN was finally confirmed, and, we are informed, immediate steps will be taken to remove the building from Centre Street. It is hoped the citizens will take immediate steps to have the street graded and the side-walks substantially paved. It will then soon become one of the prettiest narrow streets in town.

WHILE we hope that the able editor of the Altonian *Sun* does no more than justice to the frankness of the editor of the COLUMBIAN, we can not consider this an opportune time to enter upon the discussion to which he invites us. Nor have we the least idea that we could give the editor any information. When a doubtful canvass is not immediately pending, demanding all our strength and every fibre of every muscle as well as every sacrifice, it may be well to "clear the decks." Then our sensitive friend shall be gratified.

AGENCIES.—Persons in cities doing business with this office will observe that we have reduced our agencies to one in each place. It will be entirely useless for any other advertising agent, or an advertiser himself, to send us advertisements from those places, unless endorsed by the agents at the head of our columns. We appoint none but responsible and capable agents, and we have no notion of setting up two or more to rival each other and thus reduce prices.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—This excellent beneficial society on April 26th celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of the formation of the Order in this country. In 1860, according to official returns, there were 3548 lodges, with 173,818 members belonging to the Order. For the thirty years ending in 1860, the total amount paid out for relief by the Order of Odd Fellows amounted to $8,478,528, and for 1860 alone, about six hundred thousand dollars. According to the last published report of the Grand Lodge, in 1870 there were 3867 lodges in the Order, and the revenue for that year amounted to $2,714,288, and the relief money paid out to $859,993.

NEWSPAPERDOM.—*The Four Quarters* is the title of a new four page Democratic weekly just issued in Philadelphia by J. T. KING and G. N. SMITH. Both are experienced editors and their paper promises to be an efficient advocate of the great cause of the people against fanatics and plunderers. $2.50 per annum.

The Riverside is the name of a small sheet, looking amazingly like a branch of the Montour *American*, published by an unnamed party, at the new village of Riverside, opposite Danville. It professes to be "independent," but is of Radical inclinations. No terms stated.

Five hundred and thirty-one swindlers, quacks and humbugs have their names, address and *specialty* given in the "*Star Spangled Banner*" for June. The "*Banner*" is a large 8-page 40-column illustrated paper, overflowing with tales, sketches, wit, humor, fun. It fearlessly exposes each and *every* swindler from Maine to Texas. It will be sent on trial three months, including June number, for only ten cents. Address STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the *Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association*, for the election of officers, for the ensuing year will be held in the Court House in Bloomsburg on Saturday the 20th day of May, 1871 at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.

TEMPERATURE of April, 1871, at Bloomsburg, observed according directions from the Smithsonian Institute:

Maximum 86° on the 8th, and on the 9th, at 2 P. M.

Minimum 36° on the 6th, and on the 16th, at 7 A. M.

Average of the month fifty-three and nine tenths degrees. H. Z.

CHURCH ROBBED.—On Wednesday night last the Episcopal Church in this place was burglariously entered through a window and robbed of the aisle carpets and table cover. Nothing else was taken from the church except ten cents, the entire contents of an alms-box, which the thief broke open. The following note was found lying on the pulpit Bible:

forgive the Woming that stole the carpet for I stood in need of it bad a nuff i live in Milton my name is Mary.

The school house in the rear of the church was also entered and robbed of a clock, a picture of choir boys entitled "We Praise Thee, O God," and some writing paper.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

A WORTHY TRIBUTE.—During the "Alleghanians" concert tour through England, Ireland and Scotland, they were endorsed by the press both secular and religious. We copy the following extracts:

The *Congregationalist*, Scotland, says: "They have not only astonished, but won the admiration of all our lovers of soul stirring music."

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon says: "No human tongue could discourse more mellifluous music."

Rev. J. Griffith, St. Paul's Church, says: "The Alleghanians preeminently command the respect and patronage of the public."

The Company will appear at the Court House Wednesday evening May 17th, every one should go as it is for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A.

For the Columbian.

BRIARCREEK, PA. }
MAY, 7, 1871. }

WHEREAS, Romanism, the subject of the lecture delivered this evening, by Mr. E. J. BOWMAN, is exciting the public mind at present in this county. Therefore,

Resolved, That we have listened with great pleasure to his very able and eloquent address, and hereby tender our warmest congratulations to the speaker.

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly commend him to other communities—his address evincing great research and reflection on the subject.

Resolved, That the frequent and flattering notices of the press in regard to Mr. BOWMAN'S lectures abroad inspire within us pride and pleasure, he being a citizen of our community.

Resolved, These resolutions be printed in the papers of our county. J. S.

Resolutions of Condolence.

WHEREAS—Through the dispensation of an allwise Providence, our late brother Moses Coffman has departed this life, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death our Order has sustained an irreparable loss, the Church one of its pillars, society a model citizen, and his family a kind and indulgent husband and father.

Resolved, That our heartiest sympathies be extended to the bereaved family at this trying moment; that were the power given us we would gladly drop the balm of consolation into their bleeding bosoms; that the Lodge be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, their publication requested in the COLUMBIAN and *Republican*, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
HENRY G. PHILIPS,
R. H. RINGLER,
Committee.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS at S. H. MILLER & SONS.

I. W. HARTMAN has the best assortment of Grenadines in Bloomsburg.

M. P. LUTZ has just received another large line of Spring Shawls. See his price list.

S. H. MILLER & SON have just opened a large stock of Shawls which they intend to sell low for cash or country produce.

NEW Books in the Circulating Library. "Ginx Baby;" "Luck of Roaring Camp;" "Bret Harte;" "The Story Lizzie Told," "Mrs. Prentiss;" "Our Girls;" "Dio Lewis;" "Desk & Debit;" "Oliver Optic."

I HAVE a full assortment of spectacles with preserving lenses and with common lenses. Spectacle frames glassed and good glasses (lenses) framed in silver, steel or plated mental.

All kinds of watches repaired at least as good as in the cities. See card.

HENRY ZUPTINGER.

THE New Family Singer Sewing Machines in daily use, year after year, at the homes of the people, where real merit is the test, has proved to be the best costructed, most durable, simple, and reliable, Sewing Machines that have ever been made, their sales are one thousand a week more than any other company, without misrepresentations or secret promises being made by their agents. n19-tf

I. W. HARTMAN expects a large lot of Shawls this week, call and see them.

THE Amateur Choral Society which was organized early last winter and has since been under the direction of Prof. J. W. NILES, intends giving a Concert in the Court House, on the evening of the 25th inst. The Society comprises nearly all the musical talent which our town possesses, and the concert which is to consist of both vocal and instrumental performances, will undoubtely afford a rich treat to all lovers of music. Let them have a full house. n19-2t

I. W. HARTMAN is receiving a fine lot of Carpets for Parlor, Dining Room's, Chambers and Stairs.

FOR Coughs, Branchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. It is also a great blood purifier and strength restorer or tonic, and for "Liver Complaint" and Costive Conditions of the Bowels it has no equal. All Scrofulous and skin diseases as Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Eruptions, yield to its wonderful properties. Sold by druggists.

THE *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would no doubt have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

Chapped hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.—A great musical treat—the old favorites coming—The Alleganian Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers are coming, with new songs, new quartettes, new duetts, new bell pieces, and an addition of new Artists. They will appear at the Court House, Wednesday, May 17th, for benefit of the Y. M. C. A.

The London [Eng.] Daily *Times*, whose correct musical criticisms are copied over the whole continent of Europe, says of them:

"No such performance on hand-bells has been heard in London within our memory. To say that the music produced by these extraordinary bell-ringers is sweet, is to mention its smallest merit. It is not only melodious, but pure, tender, sympathetic, and expressive, and expressive to a degree to which no written description can do adequate justice."—*London* [Eng.] *Times.*

Reported for the Columbian.

Court Proceedings.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1871—Petition for reviewers of a road in Greenwood township, near George B. Thomas. William Shultz, George Beage and Parvin Swisher appointed reviewers.

Petition to vacate a road near George Oman's: David Herring, Michael Keller and Samuel Everett appointed viewers.

Petition for a bridge in Main township, near Jacob Shuman's: John Keiffer, Mathias Hartman and Able Thomas appointed viewers.

In the matter of the bridge built over Roaringcreek by Jacob Kostenbauder, the viewers having passed it, the county Commissioners offered to file exceptions to the report, because they thought the specifications had not been fully complied with; but under the act, and the opinion of Judge MONROE, the report was confirmed, notwithstanding the proposed exceptions, and dissent of the Commissioners on the subject of the original contract.

Petition for a road in Centre township, near William Shaffer's: John R. Yoke, Samuel Snyder and Christian Wolf appointed viewers.

Petition for a road in Franklin township, near Reuben Reigle's: Peter Swank, Leonard Adams and John Harner appointed viewers.

Petition to view and vacate a road in Locust township, near land of Benjamin Wagner: Michael Monsch, Peter Campbell and Jackson Cleaver appointed viewers.

Petition for a road in Fishingcreek township, near Still Water church: H. R. Kline, David Achenbach and John Megargell, appointed viewers.

Petition to vacate a road in Pine township, near Shaderick Eves: Wm. Lawton, Wm. Unger and James Lockert, appointed viewers.

Review of a road near Michael Stine's: Samuel Kostenbauder, M. G. Hughes and B. P. Fortner, appointed reviewers.

Report of viewers of Centre Street Bloomsburg confirmed.

Road near Adam Johnson's in Locust township, confirmed.

Report vacating a road near Mary Ricketts', in Orange township, confirmed.

Report of reviewers of a road in Scott township, near Trenche's dam, reporting against a road, confirmed.

Report of viewers vacating an alley in Port Noble, confirmed.

Report of a road in Orange township, near Mary Ricketts', confirmed.

Report against a road near Wm. Patterson's confirmed.

Catherine Street, Bloomsburg, confirmed.

Road in Locust township, near W. Kostenbauder's, confirmed.

Report vacating a road in Greenwood township, near Wm. Robbins', confirmed.

Road in Madison, near Wm. Fairman, confirmed.

John Pooley, appointed guardian of Philip, William and John Tabb.

J. B. Knittle, appointed guardian of Emma Kostenbauder.

Samuel Kostenbauder, appointed guardian of Clara and Wm. E. Kostenbauder.

John Lockart, appointed Supervisor of Pine township.

In the case of Aaron Person vs. Samuel Leiby, the Jury returned a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff.

The Sheriff acknowledged a deed to Daniel F. Seybert for a lot of ground in Briarcreek township.

On motion of M. E. JACKSON, Esq. ROBERT R. LITTLE, Esq., of Wyoming county, was admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county.

In the case of C. D. Fowler vs. Reuben Miller the Jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.—Petition of Jacob Kostenbauder's administrators for specific performance of contracts, citation ordered to be served on all parties in interest.

In the Estate of John Yeager, deceased, petition for partition—Partition ordered.

In the case of Sarah A. Cole, vs. Wm. Mosteller and Jacob H. Fritz, Jacob H. Fritz subrogated to the rights of the plaintiff.

W. A. Thomas vs. James V. Gillaspy and Wm. A. Kline. Wm. A. Kline subrogated to the rights of plaintiff.

In the case of Robert Gorrell vs May McBrealty, Jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Rebecca Nagle's administrator vs, John Cain. Jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

John B. Casey, appointed court crier.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Columbia, Pa.

The Grand inquest of the County of Columbia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enquiring for said body respectfully report:

That we have, pursuant to our required duty, calmly and deliberately investigated all bills of Indictment presented for our consideration at this term and have passed upon them according to their merits.

That we have examined the Public Buildings and find the windows recommended by a former Grand Jury to be put in the vaults of the Prothonotary's office are still in a bad condition. Also find the jail and yard in a bad repair, although the attention of the Commissioners have already been called to these repairs. We recommend the same be repaired, and that the yard and the yard wall at the jail be put in repair and cleansed of rubbish. We also recommend that the water closets in the Privy as well as the Privy be cleaned and kept so, we find it in a condition not fit to go into.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
May 3d, 1871, L. B. RUPERT, *Foreman.*

CROWN reservations are beginning to fall before the march of Liberalism in England. A portion of Epping Forests has been taken as a public park. During the debate upon this question in the House of Commons it was urged on the part of the government that the property belonged to the Crown, while the opposition contended that it belonged to the people. The forest in question was declared, by a Board of Commissioners, to be royal property as early as 1787, but times have changed since then, and now the people claim their own, and have the power to enforce their will.

THE Sultan of Turkey has sent President Grant a $10,000 carpet, to cover the door of the East Room of the White House. It was over a year in making, but is said to be not of very tasteful appearance.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 18th 1871. WILLIAM GOODMAN, Treasurer, in account with said District.

DR.

To amount received from duplicate of Conyngham township	$5,373 49
To amount received from duplicate of Centralia borough	993 41
To amount from County Treasury for unseated land taxes	2,592 15
To amount received from Orange Poor District	18 00
To amount received from Cost Poor District	124 41
To total amount received from sales of farm produce during the year	309 16
	$9,508 15

CR.

By amount of orders redeemed during the year	$9,199 67
By amount of Treasurers commission thereon @ two per cent.	183 12
By amount of balance in Treasury	309 36
	$9,508 15

On examination of the foregoing account of William Goodman, Treasurer of Conyngham and Centralia Poor District, we find it correct.

MARTIN FLANIGAN,
ANDREW ROONEY,
DOMNIC COSGROVE,
PATRICK KILLEEN,
DAVID WALSH,
THOMAS MURPHY,
} Auditors.

April 24th, 1871.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN ACCOUNT WITH CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT.

DR.

To amount from duplicates	$6,483 93
" " other sources	3,718 42
	$9,208 35

CR.

By am't paid debt of last year to Messrs Goodman and Thompson	750 71
By am't paid on last years salary due	82 19
By am't paid lawyer's fees due since last year	175 10
By am't paid balance in full of bonds with interest for building addition last year	941 72
By am't paid Martin Monaghan for out door relief in 1869	201 74
By am't paid debt of 1867 to township dead Fund	817 39
By am't paid installment on farm for farm work and coffins in 1870	1,466 38
	87 60
By am't paid farming utensils, furniture, stock and repairing during year	692 99
By am't paid to Asylum for insane Paupers Board	376 56
By am't paid for medical fees and medicine	147 37
By am't paid for insurance	12 25
By am't paid for support of paupers, "work on and merchant's bills	2,179 48
By amount paid other miscellaneous expenses incurred during the year	1,792 81
By amount paid Treasurers commission @ 2 per cent on $9,000 paid out	183 12
By am't of balance due from Treasurer	309 36
	$9,208 35

REAL ESTATE WITH RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

By Farm and buildings valued at	$8,800 00
" Repairs to buildings	227 00
" Household furniture	197 18
" Farm utensils	822 29
" Hay, grain and straw	311 50
" Manure	175 00
" Horses and colts	727 00
" Pigs	81 00
" Poultry	75 00
" Potatoes	58 00
" Meat	57 00
" Acres of wheat and rye in ground	80 00
" Balance due from Treasurer	309 36
	$9,833 73

LIABILITIES.

By Balance due on farm bonds	$3,766 20
" " In favor of debt	6,067 53
	$9,833 73

PRODUCTS OF FARM IN 1870.

15 tons of hay @ $10.00	$220 00
10 bushels of wheat @ $1.10	137 50
176 " " oats @ 50 cent	107 69
279 " " rye @ 50 cents	167 40
12 " " rye @ $1.00	88 00
228 " " potatoes @ 75 cents	171 00
8 loads of corn fodder @ $3	24 00
85 lbs of pork @ 12 cents	10 20
60 heads of cabbage @ 6 cents	36 00
Butter, eggs and vegetables	65 10
Live stock raised	99 00
½ bushel of clover seed	3 00
	$1,329 76

No. of paupers now in Poor House 11
" " " admitted during year 11
" " " born " " 1
" " " died " " 1

WILLIAM SNYDER, } Directors
PATRICK BURKE, } of
WILLIAM GOODMAN, } Poor.

Attest C. G. MURPHY, Clerk.
April 26th, 1871.—3

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased, in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pa., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 16th and 17th, 1871, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon the following property to wit:

SEVEN HORSES AND ONE COLT,
FIVE MILCH COWS, FOUR HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,
11 HEAD OF FAT BEEF STEERS,

thirty-eight sheep, two breeding sows and pigs, six shoats, one two-horse wagon, iron axle; one other two-horse wagon, one four horse wagon, three jaggon, two bob-sleighs, one six horse tread power thrashing machine, one grain drill, one corn sheller, hay cork, rope and pulley, one Buckeye Reaper and Mower, one Keystone Cider Mill, hay rakes, fanning mill, three iron beam plows, a lot of other plows, harness, corn plow, cultivators, six sets heavy harness, four sets of light harness, light harness, one lot of forks, shovels, and rakes, with a large variety of farming implements too numerous to mention. Also, a lot of lumber such as boards, scantling, oak and pine plank, shingles, chestnut rails.

13,000 FEET DRY PINE BOARDS,

two thousand feet of panel stuff, frame timber, saw logs, a lot of timber on the stump, (on land sold to Solomon Artley,) also on lot known as the "Thomas School House lot." Also a lot of Blacksmith's tools, one bottom cutter, lot of ham, shoulder and side meat, lard, tallow, four barrels of Vinegar.

150 BUSHELS OF WHEAT,

two hundred and fifty bushels of corn, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of oats, lot of clover seed, potatoes by the bushel, hay by the ton, and six swarms of bees. Also, household and kitchen furniture, such as

BEDS, BEDDING, TABLES, CHAIRS,

stands, stoves and pipe, meat tubs, barrels, with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

☞ Conditions will be made known on day of sale. O. D. L. KOSTENBAUDER,
J. B. KNITTLE,
Franklin twp., May 3, 1871. Administrators.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public vendue, on the premises by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia co., on Friday the 26th day of May, 1871, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property to wit: The equal undivided one half part of a

TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at a white oak stump, a corner of land of Joseph Breish, and running thence by same land south fifty-one and three-quarter degrees west one hundred and thirty perches to a stone, thence by lands of Elizabeth Reeder and land of E. Bowman by north forty-two and a quarter degrees west eighty perches to a post, thence by lands belonging to the heirs of William Bowman, deceased, north forty-four and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and thirty perches to a post, in line of land of Joseph Breish, thence by the said land north forty-five and three-quarter degrees west eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES,

strict necessary, late the estate of Martin Bowman, deceased.

The foregoing tract of land is well timbered with the best quality of WHITE OAK TIMBER. This land lies within a mile and a quarter of the town of Catawissa, and is therefore convenient to the railroad.

☞ Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. PETER BILLMYER,
MARY BILLMYER,
May 5, 1871. Administrators.

EXCHANGE BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Wilmoyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, in

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

BUCKLE & STICKEL.

May 5, 1871.

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,

MISSES HARMAN

Have just received a new and fashionable assortment of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, of the choicest and neatest styles and patterns, which they offer to customers on the most reasonable terms.

BONNETS AND HATS,
LACES AND FLOWERS,
KID AND KID-FINISHED GLOVES,
MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL,
FANCY ARTICLES, LACE
AND OTHER COLLARS,

and all other goods usually kept in a first class Millinery establishment. Call and see. Main street, three doors above Centre. may 5'71-2t

BLANK DEEDS.

We now have the finest assortment of BLANK DEEDS on hand and for sale that were ever kept in Bloomsburg. Large size on best parchment paper, Common Deeds, Executor's and Administrator's Deeds—small size good paper (cheap), Common Deeds, &c.

LIST OF DEALERS

OF

COLUMBIA COUNTY

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, is and for the county of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

		Class.	Tax.
Isaiah Hagenbuch,	Tinware	H	$ 7 50
S. H. Miller & Son,	Store	H	7 50
William Eaton,	Furniture	H	7 50
A. J. Evans,	Clothing Store	H	7 50
W. H. Brown,	Confectionery &c.	H	7 50
C. G. Marr,	Store	H	10 00
Runyan & Worden,	Hardware	H	10 00
John Wolf,	Store	H	10 00
James Coleman,	Cabinet	H	7 50
David Lowensourz,	Clothing Store	H	7 50
Misses Harman,	Millinery	H	7 50
J. H. Mains,	Grocery	H	7 50
Decker & Stockle,	Confectionery	H	7 50
Mrs. A. L. Wells,	Boot Store	H	7 50
Moyer Brothers,	Druggists	H	7 50
E. M. Knorr,	Shoe Store	H	7 50
A. M. Rupert,	Tin & Stoves	H	7 50
J. K. Girton,	Store	H	7 50
L. r. Whitney,	Tin & Stoves	H	7 50
Mrs. Rachel Bodine,	Confectionery	H	7 50
J. K. Eyer,	Store	H	10 00
G. W. Correll,	Furniture	H	7 50
Joseph Correll,	Store	H	7 50
E. P. Tate,	Druggist	H	7 50
L. W. Hartman,	Store	H	10 00
McKelvy, Neal & Co,	"	H	10 00
M. P. Lutz,	"	H	10 00
B. A. Beckley,	Book Store	H	7 50
B. C. Bower,	Shoe Store	H	7 50
Mrs. Clark,	Millinery	H	7 50
N. J. Hendershott,	Druggist	H	7 50
E. James,	Confectionery	H	7 50
W. F. Hess,	Store	H	7 50
J. Wilson,	Boot & Shoes	H	7 50
Paxton & Hartman,	Millers	H	10 00
Henry Klein,	Grocery	H	7 50
Bloomsburg Iron Co,	Store	H	10 00
C. A. Jacoby,	Grocer	H	7 50
Hendershott & Mason	Dealers in Coal	H	7 50
C. R. Howell,	Grocery	H	7 50
C. W. Neal & Bro,	Dealers in Coal	H	7 50

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

J. P. Frey,	Store	H	7 50
C. H. Stedman,	"	H	7 50
Abraham Rice,	"	H	7 50
W. K. Longenberger,	"	H	7 50

BERWICK BOROUGH.

Thomas & Jane,	Millers	H	10 00
L. & H. H. Sharer,	Store	H	10 00
M. Sensenig,	Tin & Stoves	H	7 50
Bowman & Jackson,	Store	H	7 50
Sharer, Higgs & Co,	"	H	7 50
" "	Druggists	H	7 50
J. H. Jackson,	"	H	7 50
Snow & Ammerman,	Dry Goods &c.	H	7 50
Peter Sterner,	Cabinet & Stoves	H	7 50
Miss Hall Bertram,	Millinery	H	7 50
Jackson & Woodell,	Store	H	7 50
J. G. Jacoby,	Confectionery	H	7 50
H. M. Rockman,	Tobacconist	H	7 50
G. A. Barkingmann,	Tin & Stoves	H	7 50

BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

Mrs. A. W. Eaton,	Store	H	7 50
Wm. M. Klinetob,	"	H	7 50
Peter Haymon,	Miller	H	7 50
James P. Fenner,	Grocery	H	7 50
H. S. Freese,	Miller	H	7 50
Wm. L. Freese,	"	H	7 50

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Samuel Hancock,	Store	H	7 50
Benjamin Cole,	"	H	7 50
Cole & Thomas,	Miller	H	7 50
J. J. M'Clurg,	Store	H	7 50
H. M Henry,	"	H	7 50

CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

M. Barmeister,	Millers	H	10 00
A. S. M'Cann,	"	H	10 00
J. M. Smith,	Druggist	H	7 50
L. John & son	Store	H	7 50
Hartman & Cleaver,	"	H	7 50
M. M. Brobst,	"	H	7 50
Weaver & Reichelderfer	Grocery	H	7 50
Hartman & Kline,	Boot & Shoes	H	7 50
J. H. Seasholtz,	Flour & Feed	H	7 50
W. H. Orange,	Confectionery	H	7 50
George Mannarch,	Shoe Store	H	7 50
A. E. Smythes & Son	Store	H	7 50
Thomas E. Harder,	Cabinet	H	7 50
Kohler & Sheehan,	Meats	H	10 00
George Bisbing,	Dealer	H	7 50
Wm. Harder,	Cabinet	H	7 50

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

E. W. M. & G. L. Low,	Store	H	10 00
Samuel Dieterich,	Grocery	H	7 50
Philip Harris,	Store	H	7 50
Jacob Speador,	"	H	7 50
Isaac Hicks,	"	H	7 50
G. H. Fowler & Son	"	H	7 50
Williams & Irwine,	"	H	7 50

CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

Wm. Torry,	Store	S	10 00
Martin Monaghan,	"	S	10 00
D. L. Mellick,	Druggist	S	7 50
Conrad Foland,	Confectionery	S	7 50
Michael Cook,	"	S	7 50
O. H. Millard,	Store	S	10 00
J. H. Edger & Co,	Cabinet	S	7 50
Thomas Seaborn,	Grocery	S	7 50
A. B. Fortner,	Tinware	S	7 50
D. G. Haser,	Flour & Feed	S	7 50
J. J. Rougland,	Store	S	10 00

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Mendenhall & Bro,	Millers	H	10 00

FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

D. & M. M'Henry,	Store	H	7 50
J. P. M'Henry,	"	H	7 50
G. M. Howell,	"	H	7 50
Gregg & Kreamer,	"	H	7 50
J. M. Ammerman,	"	H	7 50
Solomon Jones,	"	H	7 50
C. J. & C. P. M'Henry,	Millers	H	10 00

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Ever & Son	Store	H	7 50
A. P. Heller & Co,	"	H	7 50
" "	Millers	H	10 00
Ellis Eves & Bro,	Store	H	7 50
Wm. Struthers,	"	H	7 50
Benjamin Henry,	"	H	7 50
P. D. Rarig,	"	H	7 50
Bogart & Krumer,	"	H	7 50
James V. Wilson,	"	H	7 50

HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Harris,	Store	H	7 50
M. G. & W. Shoemaker,	"	H	7 50
Wm. Gillo,	Miller	H	7 50
John s. o. St. Bagle,	"	H	7 50

LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

J. B. Vastine,	Store	H	7 50
Charles Fellenstein,	"	H	7 50
Yocum & Co,	"	H	7 50
Henry Gable, Sr.	"	H	7 50
Jacob Yeager,	"	H	7 50

MAINE TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Hauck,	Store	H	7 50
Yeagle & Co,	"	H	7 50
J. B. Klinger,	"	H	7 50

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

J. H. Cleaver,	Store	H	7 50
Creasy & Brown,	"	H	7 50
A. H. Buttner,	"	H	7 50
A. J. Benning &	Cabinet	H	7 50

MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

P. B. Masteller,	Grocery	H	7 50
A. J. Armstrong,	Store	H	7 50
Paxton & Hartman,	Millers	H	10 00
Hartman & Co,	"	H	7 50

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

J. E. Smith,	Store	H	7 50

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

C. Ermright,	Store	H	10 00
Wm. Geringer,	"	H	7 50
Mrs. M. A. Watson,	Millinery	H	7 50

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

D. K. Sloan,	Store	H	10 00
E. R. Bower,	"	H	7 50
A. B. Stewart,	"	H	7 50
E. R. Johnson,	Grocery	H	7 50
Savage & Keller,	Millers	H	10 00
Wm. Brewster,	"	H	10 00
Peter Fry,	"	H	10 00
Smith & Bro,	Tin & Stoves	H	7 50
Rebecca A Low,	Store	H	7 50
Mermet Reiter,	Grocery	H	7 50

PINE TOWNSHIP.

R. W. Lyons,	Store	H	7 50

ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

Owen Carrington,	Store	H	7 50
J. P. Klinger,	"	H	7 50

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

M. Cole,	Store	H	7 50

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

A. B. White,	Store	H	7 50
Robert S. Ent,	Tin & Stoves	H	7 50
J. K. Gardner,	Druggist	H	7 50
B. A. Creasy,	Store	H	7 50
Miller & Son	Millers	H	10 00
Samuel A. Worman,	Store	H	7 50
B. F. Redgrand,	"	H	7 50
Mifflard a Tingle	"	H	7 50
Wm. Fowser,	Miller	S	10 00
J. D. Worthington,	Shoe Store	H	7 50
C. S. Ikeler,	Store	H	7 50
G. W. Crevelins,	"	H	7 50

All persons who may feel aggrieved by the above classification can have an opportunity of appearing by calling upon the undersigned at his residence, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, May 20th, 1871, at which time an appeal will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

JOHN SUTTON,
Mercantile Appraiser.

Stillwater, April 25, 1871.

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

Chas Freeman, President, H. C. FRICKE, Sec.
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B.

Humorous.

Only a Boy.

Only a boy, with his noise and fun,
The veriest mystery under the sun:
As brimful of mischief, and wit and glee,
As ever a human frame can be,
And as hard to manage as—what? ah, me!
'Tis hard to tell,
Yet we love him well.

Only a boy, with his fearful trend,
Who cannot be driven—must be led,
Who troubles the neighbors, dogs and cats,
And tears more clothes, and spoils more hats,
Loses more kites, and tops, and bats,
Than would stock a store
For a year or more.

Only a boy, with his wild, strange ways,
With idle hours or his busy days,
With his queer remarks and his odd replies,
Sometimes foolish, and sometimes wise,
Often brilliant for one of his size,
As a meteor hurled
From the planet world.

Only a boy, who will be a man,
If nature goes on with her first great plan—
If intemperance, or some other snare
Conspire not to rob us of this, our heir,
Our blessing, our trouble, our rest, our care,
Our torment, our joy!
"Only a boy!"

The Slang of Our Day.

The slang of our day is a puzzle,
Invested by—ah, who can tell?
A drink is a "smile," or a "guzzle,"
A swindle is merely a "sell."
One tells a tale you can't "swaller,"
He tells you "by thunder" 'tis true;
You bet him your last "bottom dollar,"
"Ily thunder," that's all you can do.

They ask you "how goes it?" on meeting,
"Take care of yourself," is adieu;
They substitute "beating" for cheating,
And sometimes combine both the two.
If foolish, your "head isn't level,"
Or, may be, your "head isn't clear;"
Instead of say'ing "go to the devil;"
They tell you "walk off on your ear."

To praise you they say "you are built,"
For honest they nickname you "square;"
Although please to understand fully,
There's not many that way, "I swear;"
While robbing they call "going through you,"
And "go for him" means an attack.
When financial troubles come to you,
They say, "oh, he's on his back."

"Fusil oil" is the new name for whiskey,
"Spondulix" cognomen for pelf,
'You've been there," when charged as too frisky.
Well, "you know how it is yourself."
And if a reproof you should offer
They tell you "that game is quite played,"
Say, walk off you "big, dirty loafer,"
Or a large "mansard roof" will be made.

Then sometimes you're "cornered" or "cuchered,"
That is, if you get in a "fix;"
They call you "galoot" if untutored,
In every galoot's knavish tricks.
There are "that's what's the matter with Hannah,"
And "dead beats" on every side,
If the "skunks" will not alter their manners,
I don't care a "cuss," "let 'em slide."

Open to conviction—A burglar.

A lost art—Family government.

A green grocer—one who trusts.

Steady on his pegs—A shoemaker.

Financial barbarism—shaving notes.

The best thing out—an aching tooth.

Coin from nature's mint—Penny royal

Fast team—A team stuck in the mud.

A miss is better than a mile—of misters.

Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyers' houses are built on fools' heads.

One of the most obedient men in the world is an auctioneer we know, who attends to everybody's bidding but his wife's.

CAPTAIN RODGERS, an English officer in India, has invented a tiger trap "to be baited by a woman." Although this may be else-per than a divorce, it does not speak well of civilization in India.

Eve was the only woman who never threatened to go and live with mamma. And Adam was the only man who never tantalized his wife about "the way mother used to cook."

An Irishman was once brought up before a magistrate, charged with marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villain. "Please your honor," said the Irishman, "I was trying to get a good one."

"NOW, GENTLEMEN," said Sheridan to his guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other. Are we to drink like men or beasts?" Somewhat indignant, the guests exclaimed, "Like men, of course." "Then," he replied, "we are going to get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want."

A YOUNG lady once observed, "When I go to the theatre, I am very careless of my dress, as the audience are too attentive to the play to observe my wardrobe; but when I go to church I am very particular in my outward appearance, as most people go there to see how their neighbors dress and deport themselves."

THERE is a man in Glenn's Falls who won't believe any stories about the sagacity of dogs. He says dogs have not common sense. In proof of his assertion he relates how he poured kerosene on a dog, and set it on fire, just to have a little fun, as he was lonely during his wife's absence, and that the dog actually ran under a barn belonging to him and laid there and set the barn on fire, though the man whistled to him to come out. It *is* enough to make a man lose faith in dogs.

Apropos of high rates of interest, the following:

Who'll *ruin* the farm?
I, said *Twelve per cent.*
With direct interest,
I'll take the last cent,
I'll *ruin* the farmer.
Who'll *ruin* everybody?
I, said *Twelve per cent:*
When Farmers are spent,
None can raise a cent,
I'll *ruin* everybody.

THE LUXURY OF LAZINESS.—Some years ago a Lazy Man's Society was organized in London, Eng., and one of the articles required that no man belonging to the society should ever be in a hurry. If he violated this article he was to stand treat to the other members. Now it happened on a time that a member, a doctor, was seen driving post-haste through the streets to visit a patient. The members of the society saw him and chuckled over the idea of a treat, and on his return reminded him of his fast riding and violation of the rules. "Not at all," said the doctor, determined not to be out done; "the truth is, my horse was determined to go, and I was too lazy to stop him." They did not eaten the doctor that time.

AN unfortunate gentleman in England, against whom it was proved that he had married three wives, taking to himself a second and a third while his first was still living, pleaded, in mitigation of punishment, lately, that he had married neither of them for money, and that he had, up to the moment of being arrested, "been at the expense of maintaining them." Apart from legal considerations, it might no doubt be argued, with some show of fairness, that it is nobler to support three wives in comfort than to abandon one in indigence. But these are the principles of Mormonism, and have not yet been generally adopted in England. The view held by the accused was that, far from having failed in his duty as a husband, he had, in fact, performed it three times over; and, if the judge had been in a position to decide the matter in the same spirit, without reference to the mere law on the subject, he might appropriately have sentenced the man with the three wives to dwell with them all together. There is a Russian fable on this subject, in which the very punishment we have indicated is prescribed. "That was no punishment at all," says some thoughtless person to whom the story is supposed to be told. "Was it not?" replied the narrator. "In ten days the man hanged himself!"

Miscellaneous.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles farther down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even, and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of pervading east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommenced.

For fifteen years prior to 1863, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly every body is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle tates it does not prevail as largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast perce tage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will to sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough ceases and also the sweats, the creepy chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are a few consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, every body should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver far better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 15 N. SIXTH street, Philadelphia, every saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understand that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
nov11'70-1y.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.
GUNTON & STEES,
(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [jan.13.71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
CALL AT
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jan 1'71—tf

WANTED—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article, wanted in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold 3 dozen, netting $50 profit per day. One sold 250 in a small town, another 1000 in five towns, another 31 in calling on 33 families. Outfit $3. No danger of imposition. Best of reference given. Send for circular to 162 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
apr 7,'71—it cow * LITTLEFIELD & DAME.

RAIL ROAD MEETING!

There will be a public Rail Road Meeting held at BENTON, Columbia county, on the Fourth day of May, 1871. All friends of the enterprize are requested to be in attendance, as business of importance to the interests of the road will be transacted. It is necessary that there should be a full turnout of the people interested in the welfare of the road, and come. Able speakers will address the meeting. [apr28'71.

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS
AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Hotspur of Humblethwait," and "Merquem," etc. apr 28,'71—tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of the Runlock's Creek and Muncy Railroad, that books will be opened for receiving subscription to the capital stock of the said company, at the public house of JOHN KOONS, in the borough of New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pa., on Monday, May 22d, 1871, to be kept open three days in succession from 9 o'clock A. m., to 5 o'clock P. m., of each day.

JONAS DOTY,
WM. S. MONROE,
MIRON FELLOWS,
AMNI HARRISON,
JOHN KOONS,
Commissioners.

apr28'71.

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO
WAREROOMS.
ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Pianos from all first-class makers, from $350 to $1000. Organs from $50 to $750. A splendid Organ 5 octave, 2 set reeds, and tremolo with paneled black Walnut Case, only $125.00. Single reed, same case as above, $100. I have made arrangements to have the latest music on hand as soon as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. tf. I. W. NILES.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum No 1308 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
jn24'70-1y.

LEASES, (blank) for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

RECEIPT BOOKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Books.

AGENTS WANTED!

A RICH FIELD!! A NOBLE WORK!!!

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE,
WITH OVER
1,000 ILLUSTRATIONS,
50,000 REFERENCES,
A FAMILY RECORD,
and
FAMILY ALBUM.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are of themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscape Scenes, Antiquities, Costumes, Beasts, Birds, Insects, Plants, Minerals, Coins, Medals, Inscriptions and Incidents referred to throughout the Sacred Text. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to Parents, Ministers, and Sabbath-school Teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid Pictorial Volume cannot be overestimated. It is the Edition

Most Suitable for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Students,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, in addition to the features already alluded to, contains the Apocrypha, Concordance, Psalms in Metre, a Summary of the Sacred Truth as taught by the Inspired Book, together with numerous and comprehensive Tables and other Historical and Explanatory Matter, embodying the labors of many of the most eminent Biblical scholars. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS are wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented. Its sales will not be limited to any period, but will continue for a lifetime, constantly increasing with the growth and intelligence of the country. It is therefore desirable that those who engage with us, shall do so with a view to making the business a permanent one.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5.00 to $7.00 annual profit in its sales. There is a great want for the book and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

AGENTS ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN will be furnished the work in fine bindings. This plan is quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns. We have an edition of the book, superbly bound, with massive panelled sides, which has been every where received with maked favor. Subscriptions for the Pictorial Bible, in this style and in this way, can be obtained to an almost unlimited extent, as there is no outlay of money that the Bible reader can make, which will yield him so rich a return.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—nearly 300 different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with sample sheet, and terms to Agents, address "Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House."

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
Publisher,
614 and 617 Sansom Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS Wanted for BELDEN'S The White Chief
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Battles with Indians and Terrible Conflicts with the big game and hostile tribes. Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people. Their Sports, LEGENDS, TRADITIONS. How they Wed and WOO, SCALP, Dance, WORSHIP, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. PRICE LOW. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $10 to $100 per week. Chance field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher,
jan27'71-4t. 400 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED
To make $80 to $200 per Month by selling
GREAT FORTUNES.

AND HOW THEY WERE MADE. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. The most taking, interesting and universally sought after book issued for years. Fascinating as fiction, authentic as history, practical as "Poor Richard," with lessons more elevating for popular purposes ever offered. Startling illustrations. Agents are clearing from $50 to $200 per month, in spite of hard times. Sells fast and easily. And deliverer splendidly. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms.
GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher,
719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
mar.17'71 2m.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
jan 1'71

AGENTS Wanted for SATAN IN SOCIETY

A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and thinker. Startling facts are shown how Satan is working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Fearlessly, but outspoken and aggressive, the author handles the delicate subjects treated of *without gloves*, but in such a manner as not to administer a particle of impurity. *The Physical Regeneration of the Race*, is a subject justly enlisting the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion as it has readers. A circular sent free, containing a full description and synopsis of the work with liberal terms to agents. C. F. VENT, Publisher,
se.4'70—1y 5 College Place, N. Y.

AGENTS SHOULD ADDRESS C. F. VENT
3 Barclay St., N.Y. or 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and the *most liberal terms*. Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you.
feb11'70-1y.

WANTED AGENTS FOR
GREAT FORTUNES.

AND HOW THEY WERE MADE; OR THE STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF OUR SELF-MADE MEN. By J. D. McCabe, Jr.—Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. The most taking, interesting and universally sought after book issued for years. Fascinating as fiction, authentic as history, practical as "Poor Richard," with lessons more elevating for popular purposes ever offered. Startling illustrations. Agents are clearing from $50 to $200 per month, in spite of hard times. Sells fast and easily. And deliverer splendidly. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms.
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jan 1'71

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p. m.	Arrive p. m.	Going South Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	9.45	2.15	3.25	6.20
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	3.50	6
Kingston	8.45	1.25	4.15	7.20
Plymouth	8.35	1.17	4.20	7.30
Shickshinny	7.55	12.30	4.40	8.05
Berwick	7.25	12.01	5.14	8.35
Bloom	6.25	11.35	5.50	9.30
Danville	6.10	11.05	6.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.
D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after December 5th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.55 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Renovo. Sleeping Car accompany.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimor Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED B. FISHER, Gen'l Supt.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.
Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.		STATIONS.	Mail North
Lv.	8.25 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.25 p. m
"	9.00 "	Muncy,	5.50 "
"	9.40 "	Milton,	5.10 "
"	10.21 "	Danville,	4.33 "
"	10.38 "	Rupert,	4.12 "
"	10.45 "	Catawissa,	4.01 "
"	11.30 "	Ringtown,	3.53 "
"	12.23 p.m.	Summit,	2.30 "
"	12.33 "	Quaskake,	2.20 "
"	12.44 "	P. Mahony Junc,	2.17 "
"	1.38 "	Pine Grove Junc,	1.22 "
"	4.25 "	Reading,	10.40 a.m.
"	3.15 "	Pottsville,	9.30 "
Ar.	3.30 "	Philadelphia,	8.15 "
"	7.25 "	Saline Manch Camk, dinc	5.05 p. m.
"	2.33 "	Bethlehem,	12.05 noon
"	3.03 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	9.45 a. m
"	2.55 "	Easton,	11.35 "
		New York, ft. Liberty st., via L. & B. R. R.	9.00 "
"	5.30 "	" L. Valley R. R.	9.00 "
"	6.55 "	Boston,	9.00 p.m
"	5.40 a.m.		

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, or supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coach accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.
GEO. WEAH, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, April 3, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3.10, 8.30, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10, a. m., 3.30, and 10.00 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 3.10 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.40, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m. train to Harrisburg without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8.10 a.m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phila Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 8.00, 10.30, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.30 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.35, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East P.a. railroad returning from Reading at 6.30 p.m stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.25 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 6.00 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mainsburg City at 7.31 a. m. and 1.21 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.19 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.45 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.30 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 8.30 a.m., passes Reading at 10.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.50 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.45 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15 9.05 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.50, 8.30 a.m., 12.30 noon and 5.30 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.00 a.m. & 4.45 p.m. Returning leave Boyertown at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a.m. and 5.05 p.m. Returning, leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sunday's, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading); leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m. Harrisburg at 2.30 p. m. and 10.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 8.45 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School & Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Machy.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

NEW FIRM AT ORANGEVILLE
IRON FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.

MR. Jacob Triviplece having purchased the interest of Charles W. Low in the above named works, the business will be co ntinued under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & Co. Having discovered several important defects in the plows manufactured in 1870, they have strengthened and improved them, and added some entire new patterns. They will open the Spring trade of 1871 far in advance of anything ever offered to the public, being both practical mechanics, and having their work all done under their own supervision they guarantee their work superior in material and finish to any heretofore offered. Dealers should not accept of any other agricultural implements until they have examined our Manufactures. Farmers should try our plows before buying any other. They also manufacture

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

usually made in first class Foundries, saw and grist mill castings, made and fitted up to order.

THRESHING MACHINES

are made a specialty, and some very decided improvements have been introduced into their machines. Prices lower than ever all kinds of country produce and old iron taken in exchange Order direct from the manufactury. Old agencies supplied during the winter.

Address all orders to
WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
Jan 1'71.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,
THE GREAT
BALTIMORE PIANO
MANUFACTORY.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained on unprecedented preeminence which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianoes

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞All our *Square Pianoes* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble*.

☞We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS; PATENTED Aug. 15, 1868*, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS,

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
oct27'70-6m. Baltimore, Md.

REMOVAL!

C. S. FURMAN, saddler,

Has removed his shop to Rupert's block, on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, at fair prices. [mar 24'71—1m

BLANKS promptly printed to order, on any quality of paper, at this Office.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to Direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scalds, Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples,